## UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

## A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

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NAVY

The act of March 2, 1867, as embodied sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, and amended by the act of Del and he is hereby authorized and directed mber 23, 1886, provides as follows: to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, incember 23, 1886, provides as follows: the naval pension fund to every person cluding marines, militia and volunteers, of who, from age or infirmity, is disabled the military and naval services of the from sea service, but who has served as United States, who being duly enlisted, an enlisted person, or an appointed petty actually served 60 days with the Army or officer, or both, in the Navy or Marine | Navy of the United States in Mexico, or Corps for the period of 20 years, and not on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en been discharged for misconduct, in lieu route thereto, in the war with that na of being provided with a home in the tion, or were actually engaged in a battle Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, if he so in said war, and were honorably diselects, a sum equal to one-half the pay charged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been percharged, to be paid him quarterly, under the direction of the Commissioner of Penthe direction of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of Penthe direction of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Com sions; and application for such pension and the surviving widow of such officers shall be made to the Secretary of the Navy, who, upon being satisfied that the widows have not remarried: Provided, applicant comes within the provisions of That every such officer, enlisted man, or this section, shall certify the same to the widow who is or may become 62 years

Commissioner of Pensions, and such certificate shall be his warrant for making payment as herein authorized.

"Sec. 4757. Every disabled person who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps a sufficient reason for the allowance of as an enlisted man or appointed petty offi- a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits cer, or both, for a period not less than 10 of this act; but it shall not be held to inyears, and not been discharged for miscon- clude any person not within the rule o luct, may apply to the Secretary of the age or disability or dependence herein de Navy for aid from the surplus income of fined, or who incurred such disability while the naval pension fund; and the Secretary in any manner voluntarily engaged in or of the Navy is authorized to convene a aiding or abetting the late rebellion against board of not less than three naval officers. the authority of the United States. one of whom shall be a Surgeon, to examine into the condition of the applicant, and to recommend a suitable amount for per month, and payable only from and his relief, and for a specified time, and after the passage of this act, for and durupon the approval of such recommenda- ing the natural lives of the persons ention by the Secretary of the Navy, and a titled thereto, or during the continuance certificate thereof to the Commissioner of Pensions, the amount shall be paid in the be granted: Provided, That section 1 of same manner as is provided in the preced- this act shall not apply to any person who ing section for the payment to persons disabled by long service in the Navy; but no allowance so made shall exceed the rate of a pension for full disability corresponding to the grade of the applicant, the pension now received (if less than \$8 nor, if in addition to a pension, exceed one-fourth the rate of such pension."

Appointed petty officers were included by the act of December 23, 1886. It is held by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy that the act of March 2 retary of the Interior may prescribe, of 1805, fixing the minimum rate of invalid the right of the applicant to a pension; and pension at \$6, does not apply to relief any person who shall falsely and corrupt granted under section 4757, above; so that the rate of allowance therein provided may shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and be less than \$6 per month.

## WAR OF 1812.

The act of February 14, 1871, now em bodied in sections 4736, 4737, and 4738, Revised Statutes, provided pension at the rate of \$8 per month for all honorably discharged officers and enlisted and drafted man, including militia and volunteers, who served in the Army or Navy not less than not deprive any person of the benefits of 60 days in the War of 1812; and such this act, but other record evidence of enlistother officers and soldiers as were per-sonally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in that war. A widow claiming under this act must granted a land-warrant, under any act of have been married to the person on account of whose service the claim arises, in the said war with Mexico, such grant before the treaty of peace, February 17, shall be prima facie evidence of his serv-1815. All persons claiming under this law ice and honorable discharge; but such eviwere required to prove loyalty to the gen-eral Government during the war of the rebutted by evidence that such land-war-The act of March 9, 1878, is now

force, and provides as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of cable thereto. the surviving officers and enlisted and "Sec. 5. Th drafted men, without regard to color, in-cluding militia and volunteers of the mili-tary and naval service of the United States who served for 14 days in the war with Great Britain of 1812, or who were act shall not apply to any person while unin any engagement and were honorably der the political disabilities imposed by discharged, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted

"Sec. 2. That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of \$8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of les than \$8 per month, except for the differbetween the pension now received (if less than \$8 per month) and \$8 per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of \$8 per month, except as Quaretaro. persons entitled thereto, from and after the passage of this act, for and during their natural lives: Provided. That the pensions to widows provided for in this act shall cease when they shall marry

person shall be placed upon the pension rolls under this act proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe, that the applicant is en-titled to a pension under this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to soldier's enlistment, when his service in the stricken from the rolls the name of the war with Mexico conforms in other any person when it shall appear, by proof respects with the requirements of the satisfactory to him, that such name was terms of said act, and where the soldier put on said rolls by or through false or fraudulent representations, or by mistake lay in finally reaching Mexico, the coasts as to the right of such person to a penas to the right of such person to a pen-sion under this act. The loss or lack of a certificate of discharge shall not de-prive the applicant of the benefit of this act, but other proof of the service performed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient; with the Navy in the Mexican War, were and when there is no record evidence of such service and such discharge, the ap- naval establishment for the time, and as satisfactory testimony: Provided, That when any person has been granted a land warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said War of 1812, such grant shall be prima facie charge, so as to entitle him, if living, or his widow if he be dead, to a pension under this act; but such evidence shall no be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land warrant was im The service must have been between June 18, 1812, and February 17, 1815, to be considered as rendered in the "War of" raised under the act of Congress of May 13, 1846, for service during the war with Mexico; and the names of the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, The service must have been between June 18, 1812, and February 17, 1815, to

Where there is no record of the of the pension laws of the United States person's service, the testimony of persons who served with him is admissible as evidence to show that he served as claimed but in such cases there must be a record of the organization in which it is claime the service was rendered. Historial evidence of service is sometimes accepted where no record of the organization alleged is found.

Those who served as substitutes, and the widows of such, are entitled under both laws. Warriors of the Six Nations both laws. Warriors of the Six Nations who were in the United States service are hereby authorized and directed to place torneys and claim agents are hereby dealso entitled. Troops in State service during the war, and not mustered into the United States service, and for whose serUnited States service, and for whose service, and enlisted men of Gray's Battalion of holds:

\*\*Where the Government has neglected under the clare of the clare of the honorably discharged surviving officers and enlisted men of Gray's Battalion of holds:

\*\*Where the Government has neglected under the clare of the clare of the clare of the honorably discharged surviving officers and enlisted men of Gray's Battalion of holds:

war are entitled, these Indians being allies of the British.

Widows under this act are entitled whether remarried since the soldiers' death or not. if they have not married of the Widows under the soldiers' death or not. if they have not married of the war with Mexico."

If was not surviving widows of such omega, subject to the limitations and regulations of the pension laws of the matters by the best obtainable evidence." (7 P. D., 327.)

Disloyalty during the war of the rebellion is no bar to pension under these acts. again since March 9, 1878. If married GILPIN'S BATTALION, MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS

The act of March 9, 1878, above, contained the following provision:

"And provided further, That under this act any widow of a Revolutionary soldier who served for 14 days or was in any engagement shall be placed on the pensionrolls of the United States and receive a pension at the rate of \$8 per mouth.

It is held that remarriage of the widow of a Revolutionary soldier is not a bar

MEXICAN WAR.

"Sec. 2. That pensions under section

1 of this act shall be at the rate of \$8

is receiving a pension at the rate of \$8

ceiving a pension of less than \$8 per

month, except for the difference between

per month) and \$8 per month.
"Sec. 3. That before the name of any

person shall be placed on the pension-rol

under this act, proof shall be made, un-

der such rules and regulations as the Sec-

the Secretary of the Interior shall cause

to be stricken from the pension-roll the

name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to

to him that such name was put upon such

roll through false and fraudulent repre-

sentations, and that such person is not

entitled to a pension under this act. The

loss of the certificate of discharge shall

ment and service and of an honorable dis-

charge may be deemed sufficient: Provid

ed. That when any person has been

Congress, for and on account of service

"Sec. 4. That the pension laws now in

force which are not inconsistent or in con-flict with this act are hereby made a part

of this act, so far as they may be appli-

vised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pen-

"Sec. 5. That section 4716 of the Re-

"Sec. 6. That the provisions of this

the 14th amendment to the Constitution

tion is no bar to Mexican War service

DURATION OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

24, 1846, the commencement of hostilities, and ended May 30, 1848, when the treaty

of Guadalupe Hidalgo was ratified a

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

A decision rendered May 7, 1894, holds "A soldier who, while with his com-

mand en route to Mexico, was taken sick

and sent to hospital, from which he was discharged more than 60 days after he started to the seat of war, his command having continued thereto, will be consid-

ered as coming within the provisions of the act of January 29, 1887, in so far as the requirement of 60 days' service or that

he be en route to Mexico is concerned.'

A decision rendered June 26, 1897, holds:

term 'en route thereto' in the act of January 29, 1887, commences at the date of

is not responsible or chargeable with de-

REVENUE MARINE.

A decision rendered August 2, 1897 (9

P. D., 96) holds that officers and men

of the revenue marine service, cooperating

embraced in and constituted part of the

POWELL'S BATTALION, MISSOURI MOUNTED

The act of March 3, 1891, provides:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby, authorized and directed

to place on the pension-roll the names of all of the honorably discharged surviving officers and enlisted men of Powell's Bat-talion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers,

for pensioning the survivors of the war

It is held that pension to survivors and

vidows of officers and men of this or

ganization can commence only from March

3, 1891, and not from the date of the gen

eral Mexican War service-pension act of January 29, 1887. (6 P. D., 149.)

GRAY'S BATTALION, ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS

The act of February 5, 1897, provides:

with Mexico."

VOLUNTEERS.

"The period of time included in the

The war is held to have begun April

Disloyalty during the war of the rebel-

rant was improperly granted.

sioners under this act.

of the United States."

of the act of January 5, 1893, were ex-tended to all survivors who are pensioners, irrespective of whether or not they were on the rolls on January 5, 1893. A decision rendered June 8, 1901 (11 P. D., 380), holds that if the conditions specified by the act of January 5, 1893, as requisite to increase of the second seco The act of January 29, 1887, provides "That the Secretary of the Interior be then the increase may be made to commence from that date; otherwise from as fixing the commencement of the war in adjudicating claims under the act of July to have been the commencement of the 27, 1892." (7 P. D., 382.) specified conditions.

Formerly the increase was in all cases made to commence from the date of the approval of the claim by the Board of Review of the Pension Bureau. All Mexican war survivors who were thus unlawfully deprived of a part of the increase may now have their pensions rerated. If de ceased, the widow may obtain the rerating. Or, if no widow is now living, and the pensioner left insufficient assets to cover the expenses of last illness and burial, the reimbursement claimant may prosecute the rerating claim and receive the amount thereof or so much as may be the majority of them being killed or necessary to make him whole.

The act of March 3, 1903, provides: Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of \$12 per month, all Mexican war survivors now on the roll, or who may hereafter be placed on the roll, under the acts of January 29, 1887; March 3, 1891, and February 5, 1897." Under the above law, an increase of pension to \$12 per month may be obtained to commence from March 3, 1903, the date the bill became a law. A survivor whose pension is increased to \$12 per month un-der the above law, will still have the right to file and prosecute an application for whatever back pension may be due him under the act of January 5, 1893, said Army. We arrived at Chattanooga at 11 back pension in many cases dating back to January 5, 1893. In the event of the death of the pensioner his widow may be entitled to a pension in her own right, and in addition may be entitled to whatever back pension under the act of January 5 1893, or other accrued pension, there was due her husband at the time of his death.

per month or more, nor to any person re-A decision rendered April 13, 1894, holds: "The act of January 5, 1893, entitled 'An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican War in certain cases,' does not authorized a similar increase to the widow of such a soldier." (7 P. D., 203.) The same is true as to the acts of 1900 and 1903, above.

INDIAN WARS, 1832 TO 1842. The act of July 27, 1892, provides: "That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for 30 days in the Black Hawk War, the Creek War, the Cherokee disturbances, or the Florida War with the Seminole Indians, embracing a period from 1832 to 1842, inclusive, and were honorably discharged, and such other of Congress, for any specific service in said Indian wars, although their term of service may have been less than 30 days.

"And the surviving widows of such offi cers and enlisted men: Proivded, That such widows have not remarried: "Provided further, That this act shall not apply to any person not a citizen of world. the United States.

act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto.

"Sec. 3. That before the name of any under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension.

"And any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required mider this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; "And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension-roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such

roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. "The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other evidence of service performed and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient.

Sec. 4. That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of \$8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than \$8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than \$8 per month) and \$8 per month. "Sec. 5. That the pension laws now in force, which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act, are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applica-

ble thereto.
"Sec. 6. That section 4716 of the Re vised Statutes is hereby repeated, so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act."

The act of July 27, 1892, is extended by an act of June 27, 1902, which pro-vides: "That the provisions, limitations and benefits of the act entitled, 'An act granting pensions to survivors of the In-dian Wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Creek War, Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole War, approved July 27, 1892. be, and the same are hereby extended, from the date of the passage of this act, to the surviving officers and enlisted men. including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for 30 days or more and were honorably discharged un der the United States military, State, Territorial or provisional authorities in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian War of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian War of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian War of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian War of 1837 and 1838, on the Pacific Coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians, from 1842 to 1848, inclusive: the Torona and Nor. Mariinclusive; the Texas and New Mexico In-dian War of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1852, inclusive, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men; provided, that such widows have not remarried. And provided further that where there is no record of enlist-ment or muster into the service of the United States in any of the wars mentioned in this act the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service; and provided further, that all contracts heretofore made between the

United States service, and for whose services the State was not reimbursed by the United States, are not entitled, nor are privateersmen. Troops who served against the Creek Indians during the period of the Creek Indians during the period of the continuous of surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men of Gray's Battallon of Arkansas Volunteers, raised under the act of Congress of May 13, 1846, for service or discharge, the solution of the contemplated incomment to the dead names of surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, subject to the limitates of the act of July 27, 1892, to establish these matters by the best obtainable evitee was enlarged to facilitate subscriptions.

again since March 9, 1878. If married again since March 9, 1878, they are entitled to the pension up to the date of such remarriage.

Revolutionary war widows.

The act of March 9, 1878, above, contained the following provision:

"And provided further, That under this act any widow of a Revolutionary soldier who served for 14 days or was in any and the service in the same and the service in th

who served for 14 days or was in any engagement shall be placed on the pension-rolls of the United States and receive a pension at the rate of \$8 per mouth.

It is held that remarriage of the widow of a Revolutionary soldier is not a bar if she was a widow at time of application.

The act of January 5, 1803, provides:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the pension of every pensioner who is now on the rolls at \$8 per month on action of services in the Mexican War, mences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services commences from the date when a claiment and the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services in the secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, period of services in the secretary of the Interior be, and the secretary of the Interior be, and the secretary of the Interior be, and th

mental, or brigade rendezvous designated in proper orders and ends at the date when he reached said rendezvous on his return, or (section 4 1, R. 8.) the date of individual discussive or the date when the organization to which he belonged was disbanded." (7 P. D., 173.)

THE HIGHLANDERS AND LONGSTREET.

Praternal Meeting Upon the Battlefield of Old Poes.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Those who as soldiers served during the civil war afforded frequent opportunities to note the lack of bitterness that existed and who is wholly disabled for manual labor, and is in such destitute circum-stances that \$8 per month are insufficient to provide him the necessaries of life, to \$12 per month."
By act of April 23, 1900, the benefits

COMMENCEMENT DE MORIDA INDIAN WARS A decision rendered June 8, 1901 (11 P. D., 380), holds that if the conditions specified by the act of January 5, 1893, as requisite to increase of Mexican war survivors' service-pension from \$8 to \$12, are shown to have existed on January 5, 1893, ices in the repression of Indian hostilities in Florida, said date may also be accepted

> (7 Pt D., 382.) (To be continued.) To the old Scenes.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Six comrades of my old company started from Iola, Ill., at 11 p. m., Sept. 16, 1903, and went by railroad, via Louisville, to the Reunion of Wilder's Brigade at Chattanoogn. When we reached Bridgeport, Ill., we recalled that that is where the train was wrecked when we were on our way to the front in the Fall of 1862, when Cos. K and F were almost annihilated,

wounded. When we went to war we crossed the broad Ohio on a pontoon bridge; this time we crossed in the cars, on an im-mense bridge, into the city of Louisville, where we had our first experience as soldiers. The city now spreads over the ground we camped on. The route from Louisville to Chattanooga is ground over which we soldiered—every foot of it. We knew the way! Down through Nashville, where, under the Grand Old General, Pap where, under the Grand Old General, Pap where, under the Grand Old General, Pap Thomas, we almost wiped Hood's rebel horde out of existence! On, through the battlefield of Stone River; down to Chattanooga—over ground every foot of which was made memorable to the veterans of the West. Capt. Roemer, of the Rhode Island battery, was also with the party. Our the Western Army—by the Western on the result than on the battery, was also with the party. Our former foes conducted us to the principal theory of the Confederates, primarily defensive, was skilfully converted into the offensive, was skilfully converted into the offensive was skilfully converted into the offensive. p. m., Sept. 17, and Gen. Wilder welcomed us at the depot. We were glad to see him looking hale.

Sept. 18 we boarded the train for the Chickamauga battlefield, and landed near Wilder's brigade monument, and enjoyed its beauty-an imposing structure 85 feet high, with stone stairway on the inside. We climbed to the top and looked down to the ground where 40 years before we took part in one of the most bloody conflicts of history.

Sept. 19 we rambled over a portion o the battlefield, viewing monuments and markers, down to the bridge where the battle commenced on Friday, Sept. 18, 1863, Wilder's Brigade being first in the

By rapid transit we went to the top of Mission Ridge and Bragg's tower, whence we looked down the slopes of Mission Ridge into the valley where two great armies once met in mortal combat, striving for the mastery. We can see the charge and recharge—and finally the ranks ing spike.

of treason begin to waver, then they give The next day the home of the good of treason begin to waver, then they give summit; and we hear the cheers of the victorious, and the moans of the dying. From the tower we went to the Na-

shall be at the rate of \$8 per mouth, and payable from and after the passage of this the mountain from the brave men who ship until his death. the mountain from the brave men who ship until his death.

resisted our efforts to occupy it in those At a meeting of the Association held in days of National storm, when we over- New York, Jan. 19, 1904, threw the disloyal amnies of the rebellious passed by unanimous vote: person shall be placed on the pension-roll South. The geography and the topography are the same; but somehow it all looks different under different conditions. Having covered the old scenes in new conditions, we, on Sept. 21, left for home, Would like to see letters from members

of Wikler's Brigade, WM. KEEN, Co. C. 98th Ill., Farina, III.

An Urselfish Command.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Co. D. 11th Kan. Cav., was having a good time at Olathe, Kan., in 1864, when Pap Price began to wreck a few sections in Missouri and it fell to us to help head him off. We thought all the other troops were superfluous, and we wondered what the Government meant by sending them along, when they were not needed. We didn't care how many rebels Price had to help him in his devilment, we could head off all of them. We moved down to repel Price, and met him at Lexington, and after some difficulty about occupation of certain areas of space on the face of the earth we let Price have the moved down to repel our battles over and over again, and where to a generous people, the story of that therefore, me it earth we let Price have the ground, as we had no use for it, except to stand on, and we went back to Kansas City, where the standing ground was quite as good and the surroundings much pleasanter. We decided by and by that it was not

fair to the other troops for us to lick Price all by ourselves, denying others the glory of helping us, and therefore we made no objection when ordered to go after him, and found that quite a considerable additional force was to accompany us. We rather hurried Pap and his ragged rebels a good deal and pestered all peace out of their lives for them until they got into Arkansas. We then turned back to Kansas, and enjoyed a few home comforts of camp, after having been 60 days in the saddle.—A. C. CLINE, Co. D, 11th Kan. Cav., Jasper, Mo.

Mustered Out in Pennsylvania. The following named soldiers of the war for the Union died during the year 1903 in Juniata Co., Pa.; Philip Miller, Co. B, 52d Pa.; Joseph Clemens, Co. C, Co. B, 52d Pa.; Joseph Clemens, Co. C, 184th Pa.; James Coder, Co. G. 49th Pa.; William Mitchell, Co. F, 126th Pa.; Michael Shottsbarger, Co. I, 133d, and Co. M, 9th Pa. Cav.; John M. Swales, Co. I, 49th Pa.; Michael Gabel, Co. D, 151st Pa.; I. N. Ritner, Co. I, 49th Pa.; Lucien W. Dunn, Co. I, 126th Pa.; Thomas M. Yohn, Co. F, 171st Pa.; Edward Lyons, Yohn, Co. F, 171st Pa.; Edward Lyons, Gags, and we therefore had no flags. Well, bealthy and happy. He is a member of Co. I, 25th U. S. Col. Inf.; John Alexander, Co. B, 5th Conn.; Lieut. Wm. W. Landis, Co. I, 15th Ill.; James B. Powell Co. H, 192d Pa.; David Fink, Co. F, 126th and Co. B. 202d Pa.; Samuel Hack, Co. F. 126th Pa.; Henry Farleman, Co. F. 171st Pa.; Jacob Heinback, Battery F. Pa. L. A.; Alonson H. Fasick, Co. I, 126th Co. E, 101st Pa. and Co. H, 49th Pa. Report made by William Fry, Mexico,

The 24th Com. held its Reunion at Middletown, Conn. Sept. 24, about 60 members attending bullis organization elects officers only where vacancies occur by death or by resignation. The only vacancy to be filled at this session was the Presidency, Lieut. Col. John D. Allison. President, having died since the session of 1902. Lieut, A. H. Conklin was elected. Secretary Geo. N. Moses reported six

read by every thinking man in the country, as they are great. The war was fought by two classes of men—the man who risked his spare change, and the man who risked everything. The Government has kept every promise made to the bondholder. Has it to the the man on the firing-line?"

Address Wanted. The National Tribune has lost the post-office address of Comrade Allen Smalley, author of "How Mobile Bay Was Taken." Comrade Smalley will confer a favor upon us by sending his address at an early

as soldiers served during the civil war were afforded frequent opportunities to note the lack of bitterness that existed in the hearts of actual participants against one another. Actual field service soon convinced the fighters that each had an opponent worthy of respect, and it can not be doubted that, as a rule, such respect was shown by the fighting men whenever their opponents fell into their hands as prisoners of war or otherwise. Just so soon as our ehemies were disarmed the disposition was to treat them as brave men, and upon numerous occasions sol-diers have shared their last cracker with the men who, a few minutes before, had been engaged with them in mortal com-bat.

The recent death of James Longstreet, late of the Confederate Army, has brought to light numerous very interesting incidents. The following will, it is thought, show how completely the hostile feeling between the old soldier foes of 1861 to infantry; but finding that McClellan had 1865 had long since given way to feelings taken up a strong position, he retired on of respect and esteem. of respect and esteem.

The battle of Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tenn., was fought on the 29th day of November, 1863, attack being by troops of Longstreet, who, for nearly two weeks, had besieged Knoxville.

The defense of the fort devolved upon Benjamin's Battery, a portion of Buckley's and Roemer's batteries, 79th N. Y. (Highlanders) and 2d Mich. In October, 1890, 27 years after the battle, surviving members of the Highlanders were invited by their former opponents to participate in a Reunion of the Blue and the Gray, to be held on the site of the loud failure, as were so many subsequent camthe old battlefield. Fort Sanders. About 40 of them from New York and Brooklyn

The judgments of men, accordingly, have theater on our arrival, and we were assigned private boxes and the seats of honor, and witnessed a flag presentation,

at which we listened to some eloquent

The next day, clad in suits of black and wearing our Glengarry caps, we participated in the parade, again occupying the post of honor, marching with the remnant of those brave fellows who, 27 years before, made a most gallant attack upon our fort. Upon the field, in front of what yet remained of old Fort Sanders, had been erected an extraordinarily large tent. in which the ceremonies were held. and upon the platform, in company with Long-street, Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, and other distinguished officers of both the Union and Confederate armies, the Highlanders were seated. The platform gave way as Longstreet was about to respond to a call for a speech, and he fell backward into the arms of Tom Moore-"Our Tom" -who, most fortunately, was enabled to prevent his falling upon a large protrud-

way; they turn their backs to the patriots clad in blue and flee—up the steeps and over the ridge, in confusion! And the Kingston road, about two miles from the period from 1832 to 1842, inclusive, and were honorably discharged, and such other officers, soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution dead and the dying strewn from base to

The same afternoon, Oct. 11, 1890, we, by unanimous vote, elected Longstreet an tional Cemeters where thousands of honorary member of our veteran associa-brave boys who gave their lives for their tion. He promptly accepted, and upon country are peacefully sleeping in one of the most beautiful burying-grounds in the world.

Then rapid transit to Lookout Mountains, and up its side by cable car. It was the promptly accepted, and upon done of the Highland the most beautiful burying-grounds in the street, late Lieutenant-General of the Congruence of the Highland transit to Lookout Mountains, and up its side by cable car. It was the promptly accepted, and upon done of the Highland transit to Lookout Mountains. Richmond's danger was really greater when, after its retreat, the Army of the Potomac based itself on the James, than when it stood astride the Chickahominy. Yet, so potent is the sway that general re-Sec. 2. That pensions under this act tain, and up its side by cable car. It was He was kept informed of the doings of sults have over the imaginations of men,

New York, Jan. 19, 1904, the following passed by unanimous vote:

| Association licit in liamation of thanksgiving, had third was whole South with joy, the North was stunned with grief and despair at the stunned with grief and despair at the "Whereas it has come to our knowledge that our esteemed Honorary Member, Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, late of the Confederate army, has passed to that bourne from which no traveler returns;

"And whereas we had reason to respect him as a foe with whom we were often in conflict, and to whom we sometimes had to yield the palm of victory, and espe-cially do we remember the gallant fight he and his tried veterans made at Fort Sanders, Knoxville, East Tenn., on Nov. 29, 1863, when we were victorious only after he had thrice been repulsed;

"And whereas we also remember with pleasure the Reunion of the Blue and the Gray held at Knoxville in October, 1890, where we renewed our acquaintance with the General and his gallant band, but under far different and pleasanter circumstances—they were our foes in 1863, our through such a campaign was creditable, friends in 1800; and we also recall the and its close found inexperienced troops many hours we passed in his company on those October days, when we fought

"Resolved, That in his death we feel that marched by night and fought by day there has passed away a gallant soldier through a whole week of toil, and never and gentleman, who, in the conflict and gave up, but made a good fight and struggle of the civil war, where so many gave their lives to defend the cause which each had espoused, had commanded our respect, and in peace had worn our love. and we therefore extend to his widow and family in their bereavement our heartfelt sympathy, committing them to the loving care of the Divine Master, who alone can comfort those in affliction."—R. Armour. Captain, 79th N. Y., Quartermaster-General's Office. Washington, D. C.

OCCUPATION OF SPANISH FORT.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I refer

First Troops to Enter Had No Flag to Plant, and Were Fired On by Their Friends.

to a note from Comrade Brown, Jan. 28, about Spanish Fort. I was there; we were on the firing line. About 2 a. m., I think, April 9, Capt. Olmstead, of Co. A, said: "Boys, we will pull out for the fort," and we went-Cos. A, B, D and rade Brophy has six children, robust, we went for the fort—200 yards—and when we got there there were no rebels to fight or capture. The rebels had gone to fight or capture. The rebels had gone by boats across the bay.

This capture and served 25 months in was discharged by boats across the bay.

March 23, 1866.—A. S. G. SLOCUM, Rathby boats across the bay. Now, of course, the Thirteenth Corps did not know that, any more than we had known it; that is why the Thirteenth Corps tried to blow us out of the fort with their artillery, when they sent a shell at us. The fleet was as uninformed as the Thirteenth Corps artillery was, and one of the fleet's gunners tested his aim and his shells on us. I was on guard at one of the big guns in the fort, and Nippie, of Co. A, was on guard at the next one when those shells came at us. It is not pleasant to have your friends test their best guns and most destructive projectiles on you at easy range. The incident makes an impression that is not likely to be forgotten. In time the Thirteenth Corps joined us

in the fort, and some of them put up their flag and claimed the honor of being "the first to plant the Stars and Stripes on Spanish Fort;" and in the mind of the reader that means "captured" the fort. I enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, and less 10 days Financial Editorials.

F. D. Winter, Bath, Me., says: "Your editorials on the bond issues should be read by every thinking man in the C. I think they were Size and the state of the regiment was out the "left overs," the recruits whose term was yet unfinished, were organized into four companies—A, B, D and C. I think they were Size and State papers and Estimbles. We smaller and address ordering Education of the regiment was out the "left overs," the recruits whose term was yet unfinished, were organized into four companies—A, B, D and postpald with premium list. When sold send the postpald with premium list. The war was were added. In the new organization I

was assigned to Co. A. George Brown, here's to shake: I think I know you, comrade. Now, comrades, who is going to kick? Let's see the breadth of your toe?—HENRY JEWETT, Akron, Colo.

Boycott Them.

Martin L. Welsh, Memphis, Tenu., recommends his comrades to boycott the New York Sun and the other papers who are making such violent attacks on the vet-



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

EXPERT CRITICISMS. Thus ended the memorable Peninsular Campaign, which, in the brief interval of

three months, had seen the Army of the

Potomac force its way through siege and battle to within sight of the spires of Rich-

mond, only to reel back in the deadly

clinch of a seven days' combat to the

Viewed with reference to its sim-th

capture of Richmond-the campaign was a

fensive, was skilfully converted into the of-fensive. Thus the prestige remained with

the Confederates; and the faults of Lee's

offensive receive as little attention as the

merits of McClellan's defensive. For, in an

prevented. In a fortunate issue, however, the eyes of the public, dazzled by the glit-

both to the faults of what has been gained

and to the failure to gain much besides

Lee himself, conscious of the skilful man-ner in which his antagonist parried his

blows, attempts to explain the failure to

achieve a more decisive result by the enu-

meration of obstructions which, as they

beset McClellan himself, can hardly be considered a valid explanation. "Under

ordinary circumstances," says he, "the Federal army should have been destroyed.

Its escape was due to the causes already stated. Prominent among these is the want of correct and timely information. This fact, attributable chiefly to the character of the country, enabled Gen. Mc-

Clellan skilfully to conceal his retreat, and

to add much to the obstructions with which nature had beset our pursuing col-

The losses of the campaign were, on the

Union side, 15,249; on the Confederate side, above 19,000. The blows dealt by

each were not less severe than the blows received by each. In a military sense,

fail duly to note and weigh them. Yet.

transformed into veteran soldiers. And,

weary and hungry and footsore, the army

reached the goal, cannot fail to live in

31. Lee: Reports of the Army of North

(To be continued.)

Brophy's Babies.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: With

compliments to Comrade E. C. Merriam, I herewith send you the photos of the youngest three children of Mr. and Mrs.

Would Like to Hear.

would like to hear from any of the com

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SPECTACLES:

rades who were with him in Co. G.

grateful remembrance.

drum, Idaho.

ern Virginia, vol. i, p. 14.

umns."(31)

Richmond.

James River.

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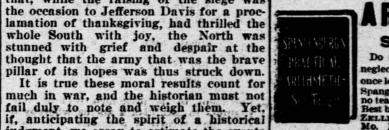
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unsuccessful campaign, the slightest fault is accounted mortal. Men regard only the ill that has happened, and not the worse that might have happened had it not been ter of a brilliant achievement, are blind C. F. CLARME, Agent, Lz Roy, N. Y. Dept. 1



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nce learned about arithmetic. Prof.

udgment, we essay to estimate the events of the war by their intrinsic value, we SONGS we all LOVE. The ten best ever write Full sized plano copy, 9½x12½ inches; words and ma including vocal score. This A blum contains the folishall not fail to see something meritorious. as well as something blameworthy, in this unsuccessful campaign. For the commander to have extricated his army from a difficult situation, in which circumstances quite as much as his own fault had placed it, and, in presence of a powerful, skilful, and determined adversary, to have transferred it to a position whence it could act with effect, was of itself a notable achievewith effect, was of itself a notable achieve-

ment. For the army to have fought through such a campaign was creditable,





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